UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X Docket#

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 19-cr-00274(JBW)(VMS)

: U.S. Courthouse - versus -

: Brooklyn, New York

STEPHEN COTOGNO,

a/k/a Coty,

a/k/a Steven Cotogno, : August 1, 2019

Defendant : 3:09 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR PLEADING BEFORE THE HONORABLE VERA M. SCANLON UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

P P E A R A N C E S: Α

<u>For the Government</u>: Richard P. Donoghue, Esq.

United States Attorney

BY: Nicholas Moscow, Esq.

Assistant U.S. Attorney 271 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York 11201

For the Defendant: LaRusso Conway & Bartling, LLP

300 Old country Rd. Suite 341

Mineola, NY 11501

BY: Robert P. LaRusso, Esq.

Transcription Service: Transcriptions Plus II, Inc.

61 Beatrice Avenue

West Islip, New York 11795

laferrara44@qmail.com

Transcribed by: Jeanine Martelle

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound-recording, transcript produced by transcription service

THE CLERK: Criminal cause for a plea hearing.

Case Number 19-cr-279 (sic), <u>United States v. Stephen</u>

Cotogno.

Counsel, can you state your name for the record.

MR. MOSCOW: Good afternoon, your Honor.

Nicholas Moscow, for the United States. With me at counsel table is William Bristo (ph), and intern in our office. I just, very briefly, I believe that the number on this case is 19-cr-274, and it might have been 279 that was sent. I just wanted to clarify that for the record.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LaRUSSO: Robert LaRusso, for Mr. Cotogno who is present in court, your Honor.

Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

So let me just make sure I have --

MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, Counsel is bringing to my attention the fact that the defendant's first name is also improperly listed on all paperwork associated with this case. While his name is Stephen, the docket and information reflect the name S-t-e-v-e-n. In reality the defendant's first name is spelled S-t-e-p-h-e-n.

THE COURT: All right. So why don't I give you

everything and let you all initial it. So what I have, the waiver of indictment, the information, your elements sheet, plea agreement, and the referral. You could make the correction, and the government should initial it, and then defense counsel and Mr. Cotogno.

MR. LaRUSSO: With your permission, your Honor, we'll change the Steven to Stephen the way it is, and then initial it?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MOSCOW: Okay.

Your Honor, if the court would issue a bounce directing that the clerk of the court amend the caption, that would be sufficient. The government believes that would be sufficient.

THE COURT: So for each of the documents that I have, which are the plea agreement, the information, the order of referral, the waiver of an indictment form, and the elements sheet, the defendant's first name has been changed and now it's spelled S-t-e-p-h-e-n.

So for each, for the government, for defense counsel, and for the defendant, each of you initialed that change; is that correct, on those papers that I just mentioned?

MR. LaRUSSO: As the attorney for Mr. Cotogno, yes, your Honor.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

MR. MOSCOW: Yes, your Honor, for the government.

THE COURT: All right. Does defense counsel agree it would appropriate for the court to order the clerk's office to update the docket to reflect the correct spelling of Mr. Cotogno's name?

MR. LaRUSSO: Please, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So we'll include that in the orders coming out of today's proceeding.

So in terms of what we're going to do here today, it's going to be a little bit repetitive because, as I understand what we're going to do here, is have the case moved forward on an information, which includes having a waiver of the indictment. Then we'll have an arraignment on that information. At that point, that is really the process that usually happens at the beginning of a case, but as I'll explain, instead of moving forward with the indictment, the information is substituting for that so you want to make sure that, defendant, you know the charges in that.

After that arraignment, at which you can enter a plea of guilty or not guilty, we'll move on to what is usually called "change of plea hearing," and the end of that if you decide to plead guilty you can do that or

persist in your plea of not guilty.

I'm giving you that overview because some of what we're going to do will be a little bit repetitive because I'm asking you some of the same questions, so that each piece of that -- there's three proceedings -- can stand alone and cover all the information that we need to cover.

So let's first start by asking the government:

Are there any victims of the crime, and if so, have you

notified them of their right to appear and participate in
today's proceeding?

MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, the government does not believe that there are victims of the crime.

THE COURT: All right. So I'm going to start by asking my deputy to administer an oath to the defendant.

THE CLERK: Please stand and raise your right hand.

19 STEPHEN COTOGNO,

having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Thank you, you can have a seat.

THE COURT: All right. So as we go along today we're making a recording, and ultimately a transcript will be prepared from the proceeding. So whoever is

answering my questions, just make sure you're using a microphone.

3 So for the defendant, I'm going to ask you some 4 background questions.

What's your full name?

THE DEFENDANT: Stephen Cotogno.

THE COURT: All right. And the correct

spelling is, I believe, we went over?

THE DEFENDANT: S-t-e-p-h-e-n.

10 THE COURT: One thing throughout this, it's

11 helpful if you let me finish, and then I'll let you

12 finish because ultimately what will happen is the

13 district judge will read the transcript of the

14 proceeding. So the only way to get a good transcript

15 from the recording is if it's clear and our voices are

16 | not overlapping.

How old are you?

18 THE DEFENDANT: Seventy-three.

19 THE COURT: What's your highest level of

20 | education?

23

5

6

7

8

9

21 THE DEFENDANT: High school.

THE COURT: Where did you go to high school?

THE DEFENDANT: New Utrecht High School.

24 THE COURT: Did you have any studies after you

25 | graduated from high school?

	7
	Proceedings
1	THE DEFENDANT: No, I did not.
2	THE COURT: Any professional training?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Only in the Army.
4	THE COURT: What was your rank in the military?
5	THE DEFENDANT: I got out as a PFC.
6	THE COURT: Were you honorably discharged?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I was.
8	THE COURT: Do you have any difficulty
9	understanding or speaking English?
10	THE DEFENDANT: No.
11	THE COURT: Are you currently or have you
12	recently been under the care of any medical professional?
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
14	THE COURT: For what medical conditions have
15	you been under a doctor's care?
16	THE DEFENDANT: For my back. I was hurt in the
17	Army and I'm paying for it now.
18	THE COURT: Do you have a particular diagnosis?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Spinal stenosis.
20	THE COURT: What treatment are you receiving
21	for it?
22	THE DEFENDANT: Well, right now I just finished
23	therapy; going back into it again.
24	THE COURT: Physical therapy?
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

Proceedings THE COURT: Are you taking any medications? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: I take naproxen for my back. Ι 3 also take Metformin for my diabetes. I also take a cholesterol pill which is -- I don't remember the name. 4 It's either -- losartan, I think, is for blood pressure, 5 6 and I don't remember the name for the blood pressure. 7 THE COURT: Is it a statin --THE DEFENDANT: 8 Yes. 9 THE COURT: -- that you take for cholesterol? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is. 11 THE COURT: And you take high blood pressure 12 medicine? 13 THE DEFENDANT: And Vitamin D, yes. 14 THE COURT: So is there anything about any of 15 the medications, the naproxen, Metformin, a statin, a 16 high blood pressure medication and/or Vitamin D that 17 affect your ability to understand what's going on here 18 today? 19 Will not affect me. THE DEFENDANT: 20 THE COURT: Is there anything about the pain 21 from spinal stenosis that affects your ability to 22 understand what's going on here today? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Will not affect me. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 Have you ever been hospitalized or treated for

- 1 | an addition to drugs or alcohol?
- THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not.
- THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, besides the
- 4 | -- well, let me ask, sorry, differently.
- 5 Have you taken today or within the last 24
- 6 hours the prescribed doses for each of the medicines that
- 7 | you listed earlier?
- 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
- 9 THE COURT: And have you taken any other
- 10 | medications, in addition to those?
- 11 THE DEFENDANT: No.
- 12 THE COURT: In the past 24 hours have you had
- 13 | any alcoholic beverages?
- 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I had a glass of wine.
- 15 THE COURT: When was that?
- 16 THE DEFENDANT: Last night around 6:30.
- 17 THE COURT: Is there anything about that glass
- 18 of wine that would affect your ability to understand
- 19 | what's going on here today?
- THE DEFENDANT: No.
- 21 THE COURT: In the past 24 hours have you taken
- 22 | any narcotics?
- THE DEFENDANT: No.
- 24 THE COURT: Are you represented by counsel here
- 25 today?

```
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 1
 2
              THE COURT: What's your attorney's name?
 3
              THE DEFENDANT: Robert LaRusso.
              THE COURT: Is he appointed or retained
 4
 5
   counsel; meaning, did the court pay for him or are you
 6
   paying him?
 7
              THE DEFENDANT: Retained.
              THE COURT: So there's a document called "the
 8
 9
   information."
10
              Have you seen this document?
11
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
12
              THE COURT: Did you read it?
13
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
14
              THE COURT: Do you understand the charge
15
   against you?
16
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
17
              THE COURT: Did you go over it with your
18
   attorney?
19
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
20
              THE COURT: So I'm going to explain a little
   bit of a few of your relevant rights here.
21
22
              So you have the constitutional right to be
23
   charged by an indictment, which would be offered or
24
   presented by a grand jury. But you have the right to
25
   waive that right and you can consent to be charged with
```

the crime that's listed in the information, which is material false statements by a document called "the information." That document, the information, is prepared by the Office of the United States Attorney for this district.

Instead of having an indictment, the charge against you is brought by the United States Government through the Office of the United States Attorney by filing the information with the clerk's office. So unless you waive your right to be indicted, you can't be charged with a felony, unless a grand jury finds by returning the indictment that there's probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and that you committed the crime. So this document charges you with the felony of material false statements.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So if you don't waive your right to be indicted, the government may decide to present the case to the grand jury and ask the grand jury to indict you.

Just so you know, a grand jury is a group of at least 16, but not more than 23 people. At least 12 grand jurors would have to find that there's probable cause to believe you've committed the crime with which you are

charged before you could be indicted. So if this case were presented to the grand jury, the grand jury might decide to indict you or they might decide not to indict you.

If you waive your right to be indicted by the grand jury, the case would proceed against you on this document, the United States Attorney's Information, as though you had been indicted.

So do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Have you discussed your right to be indicted by the grand jury with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you discussed waiving that right with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand all of your rights associated with an indictment by a grand jury?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or made any promises to you to get you to waive your right to be indicted by a grand jury?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

24 THE COURT: Do you wish to waive your right to 25 indictment by a grand jury?

13 Proceedings THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 1 THE COURT: All right. Mr. LaRusso, is there 2 3 any reason that Mr. Cotogno should not waive his right to be indicted by the grand jury? 4 5 MR. LaRUSSO: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. So starting with the first 6 7 The first document is that information, the one 8 that I showed you earlier. And the second document --9 this was also amended to reflect the correct spelling of 10 your name -- this is the document called waiver of 11 indictment. I'm holding that up. 12 Have you seen this document? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Did you read it? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 16 THE COURT: Did you go over it with your 17 attorney? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 19 THE COURT: Do you understand it? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Are the statements in it correct? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Is the first signature on the page 24 -- I'm holding it up -- is that your signature?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.

25

THE COURT: Below that, Mr. LaRusso, is that your signature?

MR. LaRUSSO: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So I'm going to sign it to confirm that I believe the defendant is making a voluntarily, knowing, and informed decision to waive his right to proceed with an indictment, and instead this case is going to proceed on the information.

So that was basically part one.

Part two is an arraignment on the information. So I'm going to tell you two things, which you, I hope, already know. But the first is that you have the right to remain silent. That means you don't need to say anything. Anything you do say, except to your attorney, may be used against you.

The second is, you have the right to be represented by an attorney, and if you can't afford one, the court will appoint an attorney to represent you.

I understand Mr. LaRusso has been retained, correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I mentioned earlier, there's this document called "the information," which charges you with material false statements.

So you've seen this document, correct?

15
Proceedings
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
THE COURT: Did you read it?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
THE COURT: Did you go over it with your
attorney?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
THE COURT: And do you understand it?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
THE COURT: So at this point do you want to
enter a plea of guilty or not guilty? This is the
arraignment stage?
MR. LaRUSSO: My client is unfamiliar with the
procedural aspects, but I will advise him, your Honor, to
enter a not guilty plea at this time, knowing that when
we go to the next phase he'll enter a plea of guilty to
the information. He will also waive the reading of the
charges publicly.
THE COURT: Okay. Are you in agreement with
what your attorney just said?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.
THE COURT: All right, that's step two.
The beginning of this will a little bit
repetitive. Let me ask the government, again, are there
any victims to this offense, and if so, has the
government fulfilled its obligation to notify them of the

hearing and their right to attend and be heard?

MR. MOSCOW: The government believes it has notified the victims to the extent that it was required to do so, your Honor. As indicated earlier, the government does not believe that there are victims to this offense.

The one caveat that I should add is that there is restitution ordered in the plea agreement that would go to the victims of the wire fraud that is related to the false statements, to the extent that they are not victims of the false statements crime with which the defendant is charged in the information. They are not victims under the victim notification requirements.

MR. LaRUSSO: Your Honor, we agree with that statement and indicate on the record that in our discussions with the government, the agreed upon amount was the actual sale of the alleged goods belonging to the other individuals involved in the wire fraud, and the total amount would be \$3,953.76, which was put into an account and the money is available and we made available to the government once we know who to make it out to. That's the issue on restitution.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, we'll revisit that in a little bit.

So, Mr. Cotogno, I remind you that you've taken

an oath earlier to tell truth and that continues throughout this proceeding. So it applies to all the questions that I'm going to be asking you.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

15

16

19

20

21

22

THE COURT: Let me ask you: You're comfortable understanding English and speaking English; is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: Have you had any difficulty communicating in this case, including with your attorney?

No.

THE COURT: All right. So as you may know,
this case has been assigned to District Judge Weinstein,

so Judge Weinstein is the judge who will make the

ultimate decision as to whether to accept your guilty

17 plea, if that's what you decide to enter, and if he does

18 accept it, to sentence you.

So you have the right to have Judge Weinstein listen to your plea without any prejudice to you.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: As I mentioned earlier, we're

24 making a recording of today's proceeding, and a

25 | transcript will be prepared of that recording by a court

reporter, and it will be provided to Judge Weinstein.

Judge Weinstein will review the transcript of today's

proceeding in connection with deciding whether to accept

your plea, and if he does, with your sentence.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you wish to give up your right to have Judge Weinstein listen to your plea and instead proceed here before me today?

THE DEFENDANT: Proceed today.

THE COURT: But with me not with Judge

Weinstein?

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, with the magistrate Judge.

14 I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Okay. So in connection with that decision, I have this document, this order of referral, which the top part of it is Judge Weinstein asking me to do today's proceeding, and then at the bottom it says what it says, but in sum: You've consented to proceeding before me.

Can you see the page that I'm holding up?

THE DEFENDANT: I see the page, yes.

THE COURT: Have you read this form?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: You understand it?

	Proceedings
1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
2	THE COURT: Did you have a opportunity to go
3	over it with your attorney?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
5	THE COURT: All right. And are you in
6	agreement with what it says?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.
8	THE COURT: At the bottom the first signature,
9	is that yours?
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.
11	THE COURT: And then, Mr. LaRusso, below that,
12	is that your signature?
13	MR. LaRUSSO: It is, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: And then for the government, I'm
15	not sure whose signature that is. Is it yours or your
16	colleague's? We'll show it to you.
17	MR. MOSCOW: Thank you, your Honor. My
18	eyesight is not as good as the defendant's.
19	That's my signature, your Honor.
20	THE COURT: All right. So Mr. Cotogno do you
21	give your consent voluntarily and of your own free will
22	to proceed here before me today?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
24	THE COURT: Has anyone made any threats or
25	promises to you to get you to agree to this plea hearing

1 before me today?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: So based on what's been said here today by the attorneys and by the defendant, I believe Mr. Cotogno is knowingly and voluntarily in an informed way waiving his right to proceed before Judge Weinstein and instead proceed before me here today.

So I signed the bottom of that form.

As we go along today I'm going to have to ask you a number of questions in order to assure myself that your plea is, in fact, a valid plea. So if you don't understand what I'm asking, please let me know, and I'll try to clarify what I've said.

So as we go along do you understand that you have the right to be represented by an attorney at trial and at every other stage of the criminal proceeding, including today's proceedings?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And you understand that if you can't afford counsel, counsel will be appointed to represent you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: I understand that Mr. LaRusso is retained counsel; is that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, he is.

THE COURT: So as we go along if at any time you'd like to consult with him, please let me know, and I'll let you do so.

Do you understand?

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

23

THE DEFENDANT: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: I will remind you again you swore earlier with the oath that Ms. Quinlan administered to tell the truth.

So that means that if at any time you answer my questions falsely, those answers may later be used against you in a separate prosecution for the crime of perjury or making a false statement.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So we're going to over briefly the same background questions asked before.

For the record, what's your full name?

THE DEFENDANT: Stephen Cotogno.

THE COURT: How old are you?

THE DEFENDANT: Seventy-three.

21 THE COURT: Was high school the highest level

22 of education that you completed?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

24 THE COURT: After that you served in the

25 | military; is that correct?

	Proceedings
1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
2	THE COURT: And you were honorably discharged?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
4	THE COURT: With regard to the question: Have
5	you recently been under the care of a physician, it's
6	been for back issues, correct?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
8	THE COURT: All right. And you have recently
9	had physical therapy for your back, right?
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
11	THE COURT: And that was for spinal stenosis?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
13	THE COURT: So is there anything about your
14	back conditions that would interfere with your ability to
15	understand these proceedings here today?
16	THE DEFENDANT: No.
17	THE COURT: And you also have some other
18	medical conditions that are treated with various
19	medicines, including: Naproxen, which is for your back;
20	Metformin for diabetes; statin for cholesterol; you take
21	a high blood pressure medicine; you also take Vitamin D.
22	Is that correct?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24	THE COURT: Is there anything about either
25	those medications or the underlying medical conditions

1 that they treat that would interfere with your ability to
2 understand what's going on here today?

THE DEFENDANT: No, they will not.

THE COURT: All right. Do you have any other

5 | medical conditions that are being treated?

THE DEFENDANT: Not at the moment.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, do you have any

recently that should be of concern?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

10 THE COURT: Have you ever been treated or

11 | hospitalized for mental illness?

12 THE DEFENDANT: No.

13 THE COURT: Have you ever been treated or

14 hospitalized for any addition to drugs or alcohol?

15 THE DEFENDANT: No.

16 THE COURT: Are you presently under the

17 | treatment of a doctor or -- sorry -- a medical

18 professional, such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, or

19 | social worker?

3

6

7

8

9

THE DEFENDANT: No.

21 THE COURT: In the past 24 hours have you

22 | consumed any narcotic drugs?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

24 THE COURT: In the past 24 hours you mentioned

25 | that you had some wine last night; is that right?

```
Proceedings
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
 1
 2
              THE COURT: Did you have any other alcohol in
 3
   the last 24 hours?
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
 4
              THE COURT: So is your mind clear as you sit
 5
 6
   here today?
 7
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
              THE COURT: And you understand these
 8
 9
   proceedings; is that correct?
10
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
11
              THE COURT: All right. Counsel, Mr. LaRusso,
12
   have you discussed this case with your client?
13
              MR. LaRUSSO: I have, your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: Have you had any difficulty
15
   communicating with him?
16
              MR. LaRUSSO: None whatsoever.
17
              THE COURT: In your opinion is he capable of
18
   understanding the nature of these proceedings?
19
              MR. LaRUSSO: He is, your Honor.
20
              THE COURT: In your opinion does he understand
21
    the rights he will be waiving, if he goes ahead with a
22
   guilty plea?
23
              MR. LaRUSSO: He does.
24
              THE COURT: Do you have any doubt as to his
25
   competence to plead at this time?
```

	25
Proceedings	
MR. LaRUSSO: None, your Honor.	
THE COURT: Have you explained to him the	
operation of the sentencing guidelines?	
MR. LaRUSSO: I have.	
THE COURT: In your opinion does he understand	
those guidelines?	
MR. LaRUSSO: He does, your Honor.	
THE COURT: Mr. Cotogno, have you had	
sufficient opportunity to discuss this case with your	
attorney?	
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.	
THE COURT: Have you had any difficulty	
communicating with him?	
THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not.	
THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with the	
legal representation and advice given to your by	
Mr. LaRusso in this case?	
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.	
THE COURT: And it's correct that you received	
a copy of the information, right? That was the	
document	
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
THE COURT: that has the charge in it?	
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.	
THE COURT: And you read it, correct?	
	THE COURT: Have you explained to him the operation of the sentencing guidelines?  MR. LaRUSSO: I have.  THE COURT: In your opinion does he understand those guidelines?  MR. LaRUSSO: He does, your Honor.  THE COURT: Mr. Cotogno, have you had sufficient opportunity to discuss this case with your attorney?  THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.  THE COURT: Have you had any difficulty communicating with him?  THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not.  THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with the legal representation and advice given to your by  Mr. LaRusso in this case?  THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.  THE COURT: And it's correct that you received a copy of the information, right? That was the document  THE DEFENDANT: Yes.  THE COURT: that has the charge in it?  THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: And you understand it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Mr. LaRusso, do you want me to read the information out loud?

MR. LaRUSSO: That's not necessary, your Honor. We've gone over it several times.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Cotogno, I'm going to explain some of your rights in a criminal proceeding.

The first and most important thing you need to know is you don't have to plead guilty, even if you are guilty. Under the American legal system, the government or the prosecution has the burden of proving the guilt of a defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. So were the government to fail in carrying out that burden, at trial the jury has the duty to find the defendant not guilty, even if the defendant is, in fact, guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So for you, you have a choice.

It's up to you to decide what to do in your case. It's not your lawyer's choice or your family's choice or anyone else's choice. It's solely your choice. You may, when we get to the end of this process, withdraw your previously entered plea of not guilty and plead guilty,

as I'm told you wish to do, or you can choose to go to trial by persisting in your plea of not guilty.

If you do that the government will need to meet its burden of proving your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and if the government fails in that, the jury will have the obligation to find you not guilty.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So for you, you have a choice. You can decide to change your plea of not guilty to guilty or you can say that the government prove the case against me. If you'd like to do that, you'd persist in your plea of not guilty when I ask you how you plead.

If you plead not guilty under the constitution and laws of the United States, you're entitled to a speedy and public trial by a jury with the assistance of an attorney on the charge contained in the information.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: At trial you would be presumed innocent. You wouldn't have to prove your innocence. It would be the government's burden to overcome that presumption and prove you guilty by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If the government fails, as I mentioned earlier, the jury would have the duty to find you not guilty.

By pleading guilty you're giving up your right to have the government satisfy its burden of proving that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You'll be admitting your guilt. So were there to be a trial in this case, witnesses for the government would have to come to court and testify in your presence. Your attorney would have the right to cross examine them. Your attorney would have the right to object to evidence offered by the government, to offer witnesses and other evidence on your behalf, and to subpoena or to compel witnesses to come to court and testify.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So if you decide to plead guilty and I recommend to Judge Weinstein that he accept your plea, and that's what he does, you're giving up these rights: You're giving up your right to confront witnesses who would testify against you; you're giving up

your right to offer evidence on your own behalf; you're giving up your right to compel witnesses to come to court and testify; and you're giving up your right to raise any defenses that you may have.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: At a trial in this case you would have the right to testify in your own behalf, if you chose to do so; but, you couldn't be required to testify. Under the Constitution of the United States a defendant in a criminal case cannot be forced to take the witness stand at his own trial and say anything that could be used against him to show that he's guilty of the crime or crimes with which he's been charged.

If you were to decide not to testify at your own trial, the judge would instruct the jury that the jury could not hold that fact against you. This is exercising your right against self-incrimination. It's sometimes referred to as "taking the fifth."

Do you understand it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. So by pleading guilty you'll be admitting your guilt and giving up this right because you'll be admitting that you did something wrong.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty I'm going to have to ask you questions about what you did, in order to satisfy myself, and in turn Judge Weinstein, that you are in fact guilty of the crime to which you are pleading guilty. You'll need to answer those questions truthfully and acknowledge your guilt, and you're going to answer those questions subject to the oath that you took earlier from Ms. Quinlan.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So it's not going to be enough for you simply to say that you're guilty. You're going to have to tell me what it is that you did, such that you are guilty the particular charge to which you are pleading guilty.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: So if you plead guilty and I recommend to Judge Weinstein that he accept your plea and he does that, you're giving up your constitutional right to a trial and to all the other rights that I just went over. There won't be a trial in your case.

If Judge Weinstein accepts your plea of guilty, he will simply enter a judgment of guilty on the basis of your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: If after you are sentenced you or your attorney thinks that the court has not followed the law in sentencing you, you can usually appeal your sentence to a higher court. But by pleading guilty, except under limited circumstances, you will not be able to challenge the judgment of conviction, either directly by appeal or indirectly by a collateral attack.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm looking for the right part of your plea agreement.

So I just went over some of the limitations on your appellate right. I mentioned the point that if you didn't think that the judge had properly followed the law in sentencing you, you could appeal your sentence to a higher court. Your plea agreement, which we're going to go over in some detail in a few minutes, includes an additional limitation on that right.

So in paragraph four, which is on page three of the plea agreement, it says, "The defendant agrees not to file an appeal or otherwise challenge by petition pursuant to 28 USC 2255 or any other provision the conviction or sentence, in the event that the court

- 1 imposes a term of imprisonment of six months or below."
- 2 So do you understand that limitation?
- THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. Yes.
- THE COURT: Did you go over it with your
- 5 attorney?
- 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
- THE COURT: Okay. So are you willing to give up your right to a trial and all the other rights that I
- 9 just went over?
- 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
- 11 THE COURT: So now we're going to go over this
- 12 | plea agreement in some detail.
- Just for the record I've marked it as Court
- 14 Exhibit 1.
- 15 Actually, I think the one that you corrected
- 16 | the spelling was actually not the final signed copy. So
- 17 | if you don't mind, can you look at it, the caption on the
- 18 | front, and then on the signature page the spelling of
- 19 Stephen should be corrected. So actually I think Stephen
- 20 is also in the first full paragraph of the plea
- 21 agreement. The one that you noted before was the draft
- 22 | copy.
- Okay. So on the original plea agreement the
- 24 | spelling of Stephen was corrected on the caption, the
- 25 | first paragraph, and the last page to spell Stephen with

```
a "P-H."
 1
 2
              So for the government, for defense counsel, and
 3
   for Mr. Cotogno, you all initialed those changes,
   correct?
 4
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
 5
 6
              MR. MOSCOW: That's correct, your Honor.
 7
              MR. LaRUSSO: That is correct, your Honor.
 8
              THE COURT: All right. So as I said, the plea
 9
   agreement I'm referring to it as Court Exhibit 1.
10
              On the last page of that agreement in the
   middle of the page, it says, "I have read the entire
11
12
   agreement and discussed it with my attorney. I
   understand all of its terms, and I'm entering into it
13
14
   knowingly and voluntarily."
15
              So, Mr. Cotogno, are those correct statements?
16
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: And then I'm going to hold up my
18
   copy of the agreement. Is that your signature on the
19
   last page?
20
                              Yes, it is.
              THE DEFENDANT:
              THE COURT: And then Mr. LaRusso below that?
21
22
              MR. LaRUSSO: That's my signature, your Honor.
23
              THE COURT: And the Mr. McDonald who signed for
24
   the government?
25
              MR. MOSCOW: That's correct, your Honor.
```

```
THE COURT: And then --
 1
 2
              MR. MOSCOW: Ms. Shihata signed it as the
 3
   supervisor, your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. LaRusso, were all
 4
 5
   formal plea offers by the government conveyed to
   Mr. Cotogno?
 6
 7
              MR. LaRUSSO: They were, your Honor.
              THE COURT: So, Mr. Cotogno, you've read this
 8
 9
   document, the one I've marked as Court Exhibit 1, the
10
   plea agreement?
                              Yes, I have.
11
              THE DEFENDANT:
12
              THE COURT: And did you have any difficulty
13
   reading it?
14
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
15
              THE COURT: Not a bit?
16
              MR. LaRUSSO: There were some parts, Judge,
17
   like the Hyde Amendment I had to explain to him, but for
18
   all intents and purposes, he understands all the
19
   paragraphs from my point of view.
20
              THE COURT: Okay. So you went over it with
21
   your attorney then; is that correct?
22
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
23
              THE COURT: At this point now, do you
   understand all the terms of the agreement?
24
25
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
```

THE COURT: Does this written plea agreement, 1 which I've marked as Court Exhibit 1, accurately 3 represent the entire understanding or agreement that you've entered into with the United States Government? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it does. THE COURT: Has anyone made any promise or 6 7 assurance to you not included in this document to 8 persuade you to accept it? 9 THE DEFENDANT: No. 10 THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you in any 11 way to persuade you to accept the plea agreement? 12 THE DEFENDANT: No. 13 THE COURT: Mr. LaRusso, have you read this 14 entire agreement? 15 MR. LaRUSSO: Yes, I have, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: And does it reflect your 17 understanding of the entire agreement that Mr. Cotogno is 18 entering into with the United States Government? MR. LaRUSSO: It does. 19 20 THE COURT: Mr. Cotogno, do you understand that 21 if you fail to fully comply with the agreement that 22 you've entered into with the government, the United 23 States Government will be released from its obligations 24 to you, but you won't be released from your plea? 25 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to go over the sentencing scheme, which is outlined in paragraph one of the agreement.

So with regard to the count in the information which charges you with a violation of 18 USC 1001(a)(2), the count carries the following statutory penalties:

A maximum term of imprisonment of five years, and a minimum term of imprisonment of zero years.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: A maximum supervised release term of three years. It would follow any term of imprisonment. Were you to violate a condition of release, you could be sentenced for up to two years without receiving credit for pre-release imprisonment or time previously served on post-release supervision.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: The maximum fine that can be imposed is one of \$250,000.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: We touched on this earlier. You have agreed between yourself and the United States

Government that restitution will be an amount of

- 1 | \$3,953.76, should it be ordered by the court.
- THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
- THE COURT: And you have to be charged \$100
- 4 special assessment.
- 5 Do you understand that?
- 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
- THE COURT: Do you understand there's no parole
  in the federal system, so if you're sentenced to a prison
  term, you wouldn't be release on parole?
- 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
- 11 THE COURT: Do you want to talk to your lawyer
- 12 | about that?
- THE DEFENDANT: No, no.
- 14 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. LaRusso, is your client
- 15 a US citizen?
- MR. LaRUSSO: Yes, he is, your Honor.
- 17 THE COURT: All right. I raise that issue
- 18 because if you were not a United States citizen it may be
- 19 | that the conviction could have serious immigration
- 20 consequences for you.
- 21 So the way the sentencing process works is that
- 22 | the sentencing judge does not have complete discretion to
- 23 impose a penalty outside of the statutory maximum and
- 24 minimum sentences that are set forth in the statute. So
- 25 | we just went over what those are for you, which in

paragraph one the maximum term of imprisonment will be five years, the minimum is no time in prison.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So in terms of how the sentencing process goes, the first thing the judge does is consider the advisory sentencing guidelines. They've been issued by the United States Sentencing Commission to help a judge determine what's a reasonable sentence in a criminal case.

As the second step the judge considers whether there are any factors in your case that will allow the judge to depart from those advisory sentencing guidelines. A judge can depart upwardly or downwardly.

Third, the judge considers factors that are set forth in a particular federal statute. We refer to it as 18 USC 3553(a). The judge takes the list of factors in the statute and considers them against all the facts and circumstances of your case. It might be that the judge decides to give you what's called a "guidelines sentence" or a "non-guidelines sentence." The practical point is, until the date of sentencing, until the judge has read the transcript from today's proceeding, read a presentence report that will be prepared about you, and heard from the government, from your lawyer, and from

you, you can't know with certainty what the sentencing guidelines will be for your case or what the judge's sentence will be.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So you can't know ahead of time whether there will be grounds for the judge to depart from those sentencing guidelines and whether the judge would impose a guidelines sentence or a non-guidelines sentence.

So do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. Even though there is uncertainty, I'm going to ask the attorneys to give me their best estimates as to what they believe the advisory sentencing guidelines would say for your case.

Let's start with the government.

MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, the government estimates that the sentencing guidelines would yield a range of imprisonment of zero to six months, assuming that the defendant falls within criminal history category one, which is where the government believes that he falls.

THE COURT: All right. And that's outlined in paragraph two of the plea agreement; is that right?

```
That's correct, your Honor.
              MR. MOSCOW:
 1
              THE COURT: And then for the defendant?
 2
 3
              MR. LaRUSSO: Your Honor, the plea agreement
   was the result of discussions with Mr. McDonald from the
 4
 5
   US Attorney's Office, and we agree with the calculations
   as set forth.
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Cotogno, in
   paragraph two the attorneys' view of the sentencing
 8
 9
   quidelines are set forth in that paragraph, and at the
10
   conclusion of the paragraph it provides that you
11
    stipulate to the above guidelines calculation.
12
              So do you understand paragraph two in the plea
13
   agreement?
14
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
15
              THE COURT: Did you have an adequate
    opportunity to review it with your attorney?
16
17
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
18
              THE COURT: And did you review it with your
19
   attorney?
20
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
21
              THE COURT: Are you in agreement with what it
22
    says?
23
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.
24
              THE COURT: So do you understand that the
25
   estimates here aren't binding on the court in deciding
```

what sentence to give you? 1

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

3 THE COURT: It's also not binding on the government or probation.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if the guideline estimates that are provided here or have been discussed with you are wrong, that won't be the basis for you to withdraw your plea?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And that your ultimate sentence could turn out to be entirely different from any estimate your attorney or the government may have given you.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: So it could turn out that because of various sentencing factors, Judge Weinstein decides to impose a higher sentence than the one called for in the advisory sentencing quidelines. For that to turn out to be the case, you wouldn't be allowed to withdraw your guilty plea simply because no one could tell you in advance of sentencing what your sentence would be.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's just look at the 1 2 rest of the plea agreement. There are a few more 3 paragraphs in it. There's paragraph three, four, five, six, and seven. 4 5 Have you read all of those paragraphs? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have. 7 THE COURT: Did you have an adequate 8 opportunity to review them with your attorney? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have. 10 THE COURT: Did you in fact review them with 11 your attorney? Yes, we did. 12 THE DEFENDANT: 13 THE COURT: Are you in agreement with what they 14 say? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: So do you understand what's being 17 proposed is that you're going to pleading guilty to a 18 felony? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Do you understand that if your plea 21 is accepted and you're adjudged guilty of a felony, that 22 adjudication could result in various deprivations of 23 civil rights, including the right to vote, hold public 24 office, serve on a jury, possess a firearm, and other 25 rights?

	Proceedings
1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
2	THE COURT: So I've gone over with you many of
3	the possible consequences to you, if the judge accepts
4	your plea of guilty.
5	Do you understand all of these consequences?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.
7	THE COURT: Did you have an adequate
8	opportunity to review them with your attorney?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
10	THE COURT: And did you review them with your
11	attorney?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.
13	THE COURT: Okay. We've got to make sure. We
14	don't want anybody going into this not knowing.
15	So I'm going to switch gears here and ask the
16	government so I have a sheet from the government
17	called the "elements sheet." This was provided by
18	Mr. McDonald, but Mr. Moscow have you had an opportunity
19	to review it?
20	MR. MOSCOW: I have, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Do you believe the statements in
22	this are correct?
23	MR. MOSCOW: I do, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: All right. And then, Mr. LaRusso,
25	have you read this elements sheet?

1 MR. LaRUSSO: I did.

THE COURT: Do you believe it's correct?

MR. LaRUSSO: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: So for the government, what evidence would the government offer at trial in order to show the defendant's guilt as to the single charge in the information?

MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, the government would rely heavily on the testimony of commerce agents to whom the defendant made the statement, as charged on February 9, 2016, and to whom the defendant made subsequent statements reversing course and providing accurate information to replace the fictitious information that he had provided on that date. So both the evidence of the initial false statement and the evidence of the falsity of the statement could be proven by testimony of commerce agents.

They would also be able to testify that at the time they were engaged in a federal investigation and the misrepresentation made by the defendant was material to that investigation.

THE COURT: Mr. LaRusso, do you agree based on the evidence that the government would propose to offer at trial? The government would be able to prove beyond a reasonable doubt Mr. Cotogno's guilt with regard to the

- 1 | charge in the information.
- 2 MR. LaRUSSO: I do, your Honor.
- THE COURT: Do you know of any reason why
- 4 Mr. Cotogno should not plead quilty?
- 5 MR. LaRUSSO: None, your Honor.
- 6 THE COURT: In your professional opinion, is
- 7 entering a plea agreement with the government and
- 8 pleading guilty to the single count in the information in
- 9 his best interest?
- 10 MR. LaRUSSO: It most certainly is, your Honor.
- 11 THE COURT: Okay. All right.
- So, Mr. Cotogno, are you ready to plead at this
- 13 | time?
- 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.
- THE COURT: Would you like an opportunity to
- 16 | speak with Mr. LaRusso before you do so?
- 17 THE DEFENDANT: No.
- 18 THE COURT: Okay. So as to the single count in
- 19 the information, which is material false statements in
- 20 violation of 18 USC 1001(a)(2), how do you plead, quilty
- 21 or not guilty?
- 22 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
- THE COURT: As I said earlier I have to ask you
- 24 | what it is that you did such that you are, in fact,
- 25 | guilty of this count.

So in your own words if you could tell me what you did.

MR. LaRUSSO: Your Honor, if I could. My client and I had gone over a typed series of statements that he would like to send to the court has his view of the facts that support the charge. He understands that if the court has additional questions, that he will be ready to answer any other questions.

May he now proceed to read?

THE COURT: Yes, that's fine.

THE DEFENDANT: On or about February 9 I spoke to federal agents from the Department of Commerce.

THE COURT: What year? February 9 what year?

THE DEFENDANT: 2016.

THE COURT: Okay.

Island. I was asked questions about a person from Omni Metals Corporation who rented the space in my warehouse. I replied that John Heck (ph) from Omni rented a storage space and loaded containers of scrap metal. I gave the description of that person that rented the premise, and I knowingly and wilfully gave a false name and description to the person who rented that space. The person who actually was renting the space was Guy Cardinale.

I'm going to ask counsel your view as to

- whether that was material or the government be able to show it was material?
- MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, yes, and the

  government would also be able to show that the

  description of the person was made in a manner that

  pertained to a federal investigation and was, therefore,

within the jurisdiction of the United States.

- 8 MR. LaRUSSO: Your Honor, with my understanding 9 of the nature of the investigation, I would agree with 10 both of those statements.
- 11 THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. Cotogno, do you 12 understand what the government said?
- 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
- 14 THE COURT: Are you in agreement with that?
- 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.
- THE COURT: So for the government, is that a satisfactory allocution?
- MR. MOSCOW: It is, your Honor.
- THE COURT: Mr. LaRusso, is there anything else
- 20 you would like your client to add to the record with
- 21 | regard to that allocution?
- MR. LaRUSSO: Not at this point, your Honor.
- THE COURT: Okay. The government, you agree
- 24 this happened in Staten Island? That's the basis for
- 25 | venue?

MR. MOSCOW: Yes, your Honor, within the 1 Eastern District of New York as this was all in Staten 3 Island. THE COURT: Let me ask you a few more 4 5 questions, Mr. Cotogno. 6 Are you pleading guilty voluntarily and of your 7 own free will? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am. 8 9 THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or made 10 any promises to you, other than those included in the 11 plea agreement, to get you to enter your plea of guilty at this time? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: No. 14 THE COURT: Has anyone made any threats to you? 15 THE DEFENDANT: No. 16 THE COURT: Has anyone made any promise to you as to what your final sentence will be? 17 18 THE DEFENDANT: No. 19 THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty of your own 20 free will because you are, in fact, quilty of the single count in the information? 21 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am. 23 THE COURT: Based on the information given to me here today, I believe that Mr. Cotogno is fully 24

competent; that he is capable of entering an informed

- plea; that he's acting voluntarily; that he understands
  the nature of the charge against him in the information;
  that he understands his rights and the consequences of
  his plea; and that there is a factual basis for the plea
  supported by an independent basis as to each of the
  essential elements of the offense.
  - So I, therefore, respectfully recommend that Judge Weinstein accept Mr. Cotogno's plea of guilty to the single count of the information.

7

8

9

10

11

12

19

20

21

22

23

- So we have the sentencing date as November 18, 2019 at 10:30 a.m. As I mentioned earlier there will be a pre-sentence report prepared about you.
- Counsel, do you want to participate in the interview?
- MR. LaRUSSO: I would like to be present for that, your Honor, yes.
- THE COURT: All right. So we'll let probation know that you would like to participate.
  - MR. LaRUSSO: Your Honor, normally if the time permit, I usually ask my client to go over to probation and set up an interview. His back has been bothering him. I asked him could he walk over to the office and find his car, he would probably prefer to call them and set it up. Is it that okay with the court?
- THE COURT: Does the government have a view?

- 1 MR. MOSCOW: The government has no objection, 2 your Honor.
- THE COURT: Just, you have to touch base with them tomorrow.
- But let me just ask -- I mean, we went over his back trouble. Is there anything about the pain --
  - MR. LaRUSSO: No.

7

8

9

17

18

19

20

21

- THE COURT: -- now that interferes with the ability --
- MR. LaRUSSO: It's the walking, Judge, and the standing that would cause the pain. But sitting down he's able to comprehend all the questions and answer appropriately. I'm confident of that.
- THE COURT: All right. So I don't know where
  you are procedurally. You're on bail right now and
  there's a bond in place?
  - MR. LaRUSSO: There was, your Honor. He was arraigned on a complaint, and I'd ask that the bail conditions remain the same.
  - THE COURT: All right. So I didn't go back and look at them, but is there any reason from the government they should change right now?
- MR. MOSCOW: No, your Honor.
- 24 THE COURT: Okay. All right, so that will just
- 25 continue. If anyone needs for them change, then you

		51
	Proceedings	
1	should make that application to the judge.	
2	Okay. So in terms of the paperwork, I'm going	
3	to give the original plea agreement back to the	
4	government. We're going to file the information, right,	
5	and we'll take the other paperwork.	
6	Is there anything else we should put on the	
7	record here today?	
8	MR. MOSCOW: Nothing from the government,	
9	your Honor.	
10	MR. LaRUSSO: I'm sorry, Judge.	
11	THE COURT: Is there anything else we should	
12	put on the record here today?	
13	MR. LaRUSSO: No, thank you, your Honor.	
14	THE COURT: All right, thank you.	
15	MR. LaRUSSO: Thank you, your Honor.	
16	MR. MOSCOW: Thank you very much.	
17	(Matter concluded as of this date)	
18	-000-	
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

## CERTIFICATE

I, ROSALIE LOMBARDI, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the said proceedings is a true and accurate transcript from the electronic sound-recording of the proceedings reduced to typewriting in the above-entitled matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this 1st day of September, 2019.

